

Field Illustrations

All Plans and sections should be drawn clearly and should not be drawn faintly. Bold pencil lines are the best.

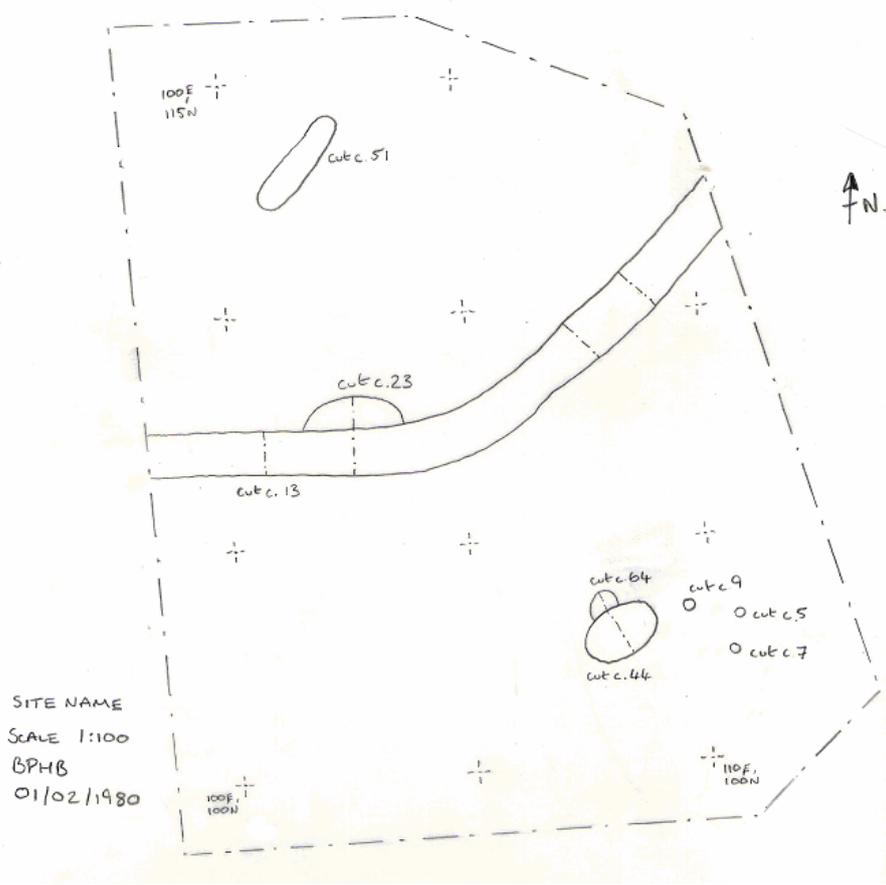
Reference Plan

It is important that the director or supervisor produces a reference plan for the site. This is only a sketch plan but should be drawn on permatrace. A scale should be used and the grid pegs should be drawn on the plan accurately. Features and the edge of excavation can then be sketched in from these known grid pts. This can then be used as a general site plan and features can be added as necessary. Labelling these features and grid pegs will provide a useful backup to the sites survey data and accurate permatrace post-ex plans.

The Reference plan should include the following items;

- Grid points (with their co-ordinates marked)
- The edge of excavation along with a North arrow
- Stratigraphic relationships between features
- Cut numbers only
- Section line locations
- Any spreads or layers that may be difficult to interpret on individual grid plans should be added.

This is not a post-ex plan and features should be sketched on. Hachures, breaks of slopes, fill numbers etc. should not be added. A plan like this should take very little time to do but will be of great use during digitisation and post-ex, and should be of value on site.



Reference Plan Example

Pre-ex Plans

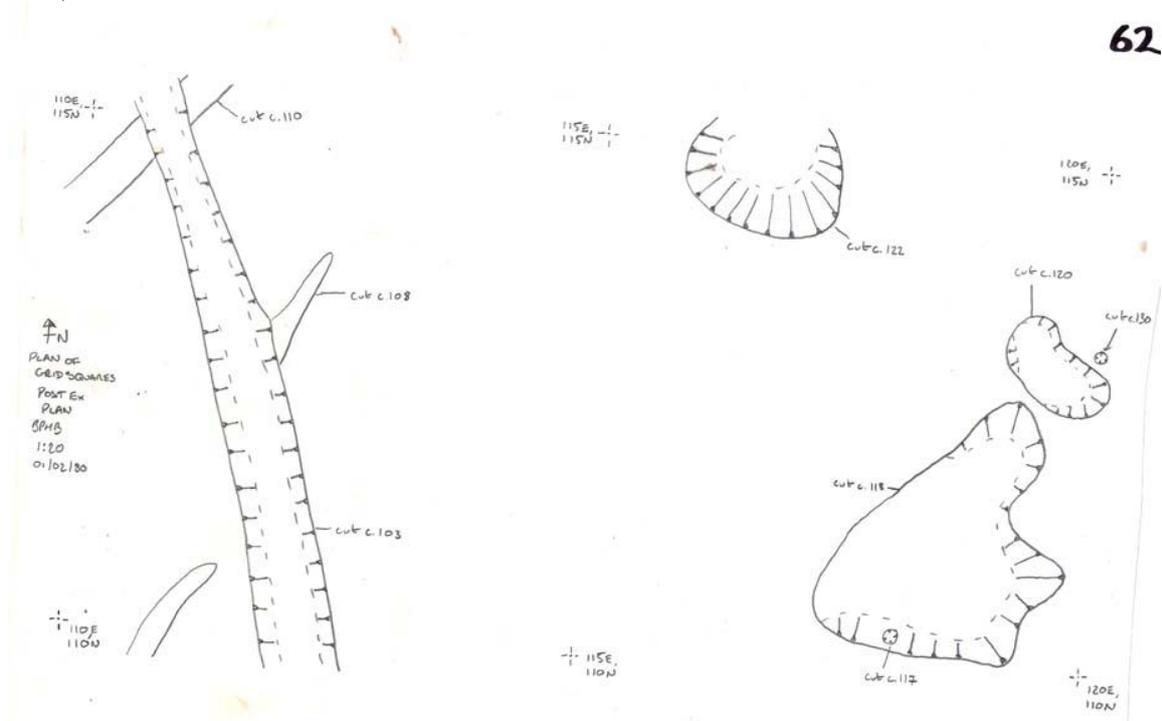
A Pre-ex plan of the site will be produced by the surveyor after the site has been cleaned. This may not be done if it's not deemed necessary. Pre-ex plans of grid squares or individual features should not be done by site staff. They will not be digitised and unless deemed absolutely necessary by the director should not be drawn. Items such as large spreads or layers which would normally go on a pre-ex plan can be added to the reference plan if required.

Mid-ex Plans

Mid-ex plans will not be digitised and unless deemed absolutely necessary by the director should not be drawn.

Post-ex Plans

The site should be planned by 5x5m grid square. **A Post-ex plan for each grid square should be produced** (unless the grid square has no archaeology in it!). These will form the final post-ex drawing for the site. Individual plans should not be drawn unless an exceptional feature requires it, for example a scale of 1:10 may sometimes be more appropriate to produce a more detailed plan. It should however still be drawn on the post-ex drawing for its related grid square (which will be at 1:20).



62

Two 5mx5m grid squares should fit on a sheet of permatrace which will then fit into the A3 ring binder folders. Ideally two squares next to each other on the Easting orientation can be drawn on the same sheet. One 5x5m grid square per cut sheet of permatrace will also be fine.

The drawing number should be written in permanent marker in the top right hand corner of the sheet.

All Post-ex plans should include the following information;

- Site Name/Code + Area (If applicable)
- Drawing Number
- Initials
- Scale
- Date

The prefix **c.** will indicate a context and for a cut write **cut c.**

i.e. **c. 23** (indicating fill 23)

cut c. 22 (indicating cut 22) with an arrow pointing to the cut line.

Drawing Conventions for Plans

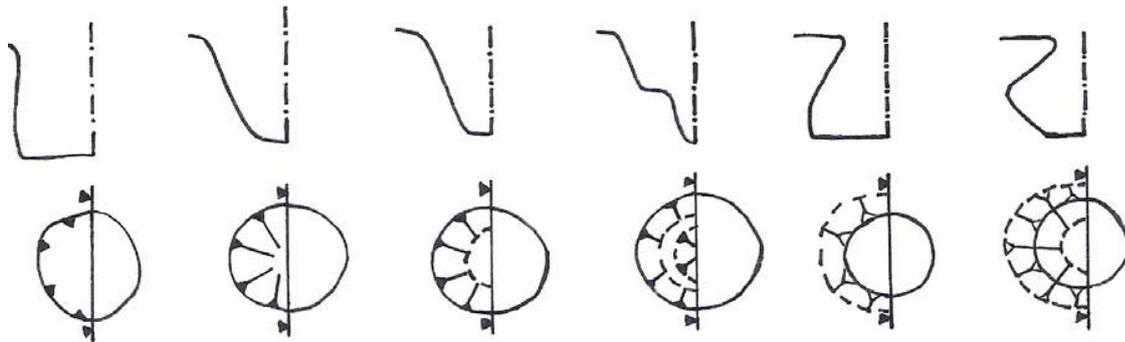
- Show a North arrow indicating compass North, not Grid North.
- Put all grid points for that square on the drawing with the grid coordinates clearly shown, i.e. **105E** (use E & N letters)

110N

- Plans should be drawn at a scale of 1:20, (1:10 if greater detail is required).
- Use a dashed line to illustrate a break of slope. 
- Use a dot-dash line to illustrate a limit of excavation. 

The **4** grid points of each 5x5m grid square must be on each plan and should be **clearly** labelled.

- **Hachures Guide**



When drawing breaks of slope always use a dashed line and do not overcomplicate the drawing by adding unnecessary slopes that make the drawing look messy and ultimately make it difficult to interpret.

Sections

All section drawings should include the following information;

- Site Name/Code + Area (If applicable)
- Drawing Number
- Initials
- Scale
- Date
- The Direction in which the **Section is Facing**

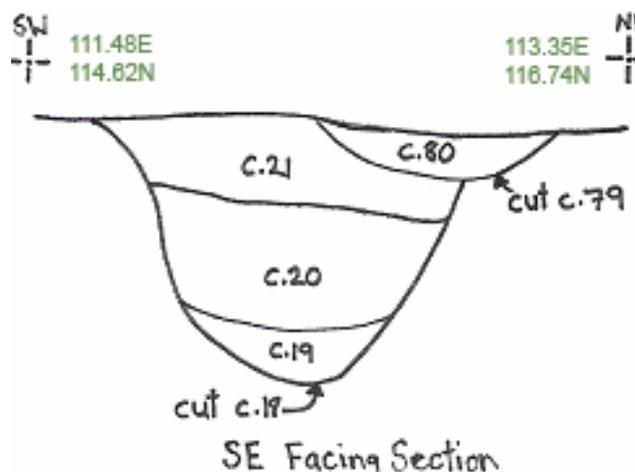
The prefix **c.** will indicate a context and for a cut write **cut c.**

i.e. **c. 23** (indicating fill 23)

cut c. 22 (indicating cut 22) with an arrow pointing to the cut line.

Drawing Conventions for Sections

- Sections should be drawn at a scale of 1:10
- Place cardinal points on the drawing at the section ends, i.e. NW, SE, W, E etc... (according to compass North).
- Also put the co-ordinates of the section points on the section drawing
- If you are using symbols to represent inclusions of any kind you should create a key or legend.
- Write **cut c. 36** to illustrate it is a cut (context number 36 in this case) and draw an arrow to the cut line.
- Write on the drawing which way the section is facing, i.e. East Facing Section (according to compass North).



DON'T use other symbols/conventions on drawings, i.e. [], (),

